

# THE WOOD PROPERTY

Queens County, N.S.



## Report of the Independent Committee on Future Use 1983

Published By



Department of  
Lands and Forests

Minister Hon. D.L. Gao Harty  
Deputy Minister D.L. Gao Harty

**REPORT OF THE  
INDEPENDENT COMMITTEE ON THE  
FUTURE USE OF THE  
WOOD PROPERTY  
QUEENS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA**

Mr. J. H. Dunlop  
P. O. Box 1137  
LIVERPOOL, NS  
BOT 1K0

March 8, 1983

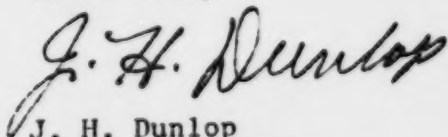
The Honourable George Henley  
Minister of Lands and Forests  
Province of Nova Scotia  
1791 Barrington Street  
HALIFAX, NS  
B3H 1J9

Dear Sir

Re: Woods Property, Queens County, Nova Scotia

The Committee to inquire into alternate uses of the Woods Property respectfully submits to you the appended report and recommendations in accordance with the mandate bestowed upon the Committee by Order in Council dated November 2nd, 1982.

Yours truly



J. H. Dunlop  
Committee Chairman

JHD/bjm  
Enclosures

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

The Woods Property was expropriated in 1974 by the Province of Nova Scotia and has remained in an unmanaged state since that time. Hence, by Order in Council dated November 2nd, 1982, a Committee to inquire into alternate uses of the Woods Property was appointed for the purpose of soliciting public input regarding the future of the said property. The Committee was directed to ensure that the public receive information which would enable all interested parties to evaluate four (4) management options proposed for the property, to assess the relative levels of support for these options, and to report on other options which appear to have public support. Finally, based on its findings, the Committee was to submit its report and recommendations to the Minister of Lands and Forests, Province of Nova Scotia. (See Appendix A - Order in Council)

## II. BACKGROUND - THE WOODS PROPERTY

The property in question, commonly known as the Woods Property, encompasses Five Thousand Four Hundred Sixty-Two (5,462) acres of Crown Land at the tip of the Port Mouton Peninsula lying between Port Mouton Bay and Port Joli Bay. (See Appendix B - Map) Although there is some evidence of past settlement, the property does not include any private holdings, and there are no standing dwellings except the former residence of the Wood family and a few squatters' hunting camps. The property is presently accessible only by off-road vehicles or on foot along public rights of way leading into the property both from South West Port Mouton on the east and from St. Catherine's River on the west.

The Woods Property is a rugged, barren and environmentally sensitive area consisting of two (2) white sand barrier beaches, tidal flats, lagoons, salt marshes, and lands both forested and barren. Because of its isolation, it represents one of the few remaining stretches of relatively undisturbed ocean frontage in the Province of Nova Scotia. The beach and dune areas are of particular interest from a scenic and recreational point of view, and the St. Catherine's River (Cadden Bay) Beach portion is of special interest in that it serves as a natural habitat for the piping plover, a rare and threatened species of migratory shore-bird.

Traditionally, the Woods Property has been used by local residents and the occasional visitor for hunting, trapping, clamming, and cattle grazing as well as low impact recreational activities such as sightseeing, beachcombing,

wilderness camping, and bird-watching. A recent increase in visitors to the property, both on foot and by all-terrain vehicles, has left evidence of damage to the beach and dune areas, and has posed a threat to the nesting habitat of the piping plover. Considerable vandalism to the former Wood's residence is also evident.

Although the ruggedness and environmental constraints of the property make high density development difficult, great potential exists for preserving the unique natural features for recreational use. Since expropriation by the Province, management of the property has been negligible. The damage caused by uncontrolled human disturbances now makes it imperative that some decision be made regarding the management of the property.

### III. METHOD OF APPROACH - WOODS PROPERTY COMMITTEE

In order to ensure that the public obtained sufficient information to enable it to evaluate all possible options for the future use of the lands in question, the Committee proceeded as follows:

A. In addition to each member's existing knowledge of the Woods Property, the Committee obtained information regarding the property's history, physical features, and present uses, as well as other pertinent information about the adjacent lands and communities.<sup>1</sup>

B. The Committee determined that Public Information Sessions would be held in the communities of Port Mouton, Liverpool and Caledonia, all in the County of Queens.

C. The Committee further determined that following the Public Information Sessions, Public Hearings would be held in those same communities.

D. Prominent notices were placed in The Liverpool Advance and the Halifax Chronicle Herald on December 29th and December 31st 1982, respectively, announcing the establishment of the Committee and describing the purposes,

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1. See, for example, the excerpt from a 1979 Federal Provincial staff report entitled "An Assessment of the Park Potential of the Woods Property".

dates, locations of both the Information Session and the Public Hearings. (See Appendix C - Public Notices) This notice also contained an explanation of how written and oral submissions could be made to the Committee. The name, address, and phone number of the Committee Chairman was included in all notices.

E. The Committee met with representatives of both Parks Canada and the Provincial Department of Lands and Forests to determine what information would be presented to the public regarding the four (4) proposed management options for the Woods Property. It was decided by the Committee that these agencies would prepare information packages containing a background description of the property plus explanations in some detail of the four (4) options proposed. It was further decided that representatives from Parks Canada and the Provincial Department of Lands and Forests would present their proposals to the public at each Information Session.

#### IV. INFORMATION SESSIONS

Prior to the Information Sessions, notices announcing the purpose, dates, times and locations of these meetings were placed with the following: (See Appendix D - Advertisements)

|                               |                                                    |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| The Liverpool Advance,        | January 5th, and 12th, 1983                        |
| The Halifax Chronicle Herald, | January 6th, 1983                                  |
| The Bridgewater Bulletin,     | January 12th, 1983                                 |
| The Shelburne Coast Guard,    | January 12th, 1983                                 |
| C.K.B.W. Radio,               | two notices per day on January 17th and 18th, 1983 |

The Information Sessions were held in the three (3) locations indicated above and attendance at the sessions was as follows: (figures are approximate)

|             |   |                   |
|-------------|---|-------------------|
| Port Mouton | - | 150 persons       |
| Liverpool   | - | 70 persons        |
| Caledonia   | - | <u>25 persons</u> |
| TOTAL       |   | 245 persons       |

In the interest of consistency, at each of the Information Sessions the Committee Chairman read his opening remarks to those present, explaining the purpose of the meetings and the procedures to be followed. After the Chairman's remarks, the following information was presented, supplemented and illustrated by means of maps, aerial photographs, and slides of the Woods Property:

Background Information - Presented by Mr. Dale Smith, Planner, Parks and Recreation Division, Nova Scotia Department of Lands and Forests

- |                                            |                                                                                                                                 |
|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Resource Management<br>Area Option         | - Presented by Mr. Barry Diamond,<br>Director, Parks and Recreation Division,<br>Nova Scotia Department of<br>Lands and Forests |
| Wildlife Management<br>Area Option         | - Presented by Mr. Peter Austin-Smith,<br>Wildlife Division, Nova Scotia<br>Department of Lands and Forests                     |
| Park Reserve/<br>Provincial Park<br>Option | - Presented by Mr. Barry Diamond,<br>Director, Parks and Recreation Division,<br>Nova Scotia Department of<br>Lands and Forests |
| The National Park<br>Adjunct Option        | - Presented by Mr. William Wamboldt,<br>Superintendent, Kejimikujik National<br>Park, Parks Canada                              |

Following these presentations, a formal question period was held and copies of the information packages were distributed to those in attendance. (See Appendix E) These packages were also distributed to other interested parties during the course of the meetings and hearings. Included in the information package was a "comment sheet" which the Committee Chairman invited those present to complete and return to the Committee on or before February 3rd, 1983. Detailed notes were taken of all questions and answers arising out of the formal question period. Light refreshments were served after the formal portion of the meetings to encourage the public to ask further questions of the government representatives present and the Committee members.

### V. PUBLIC HEARINGS

Prior to the Public Hearings, notices giving the purposes, dates, times and locations of the hearings were placed with the following:

The Liverpool Advance, January 19th and 26th, 1983  
The Halifax Chronicle Herald, January 28th, 1983  
The Bridgewater Bulletin, January 26th, 1983  
The Shelburne Coast Guard, January 26th, 1983  
C.K.B.W. Radio, two notices per day on January 31st and  
February 1st, 1983

These notices also stated that the deadline set by the Committee for receiving submissions was February 3rd, 1983.

The Public Hearings were held as follows:

Port Mouton: Port Mouton Consolidated School on Tuesday,  
February 1st, 1983 at 7:00 P.M.  
  
Liverpool: Liverpool Lions Hall on Wednesday, February  
2nd, 1983 at 2:00 P.M. and at 7:00 P.M.  
  
Caledonia: Caledonia Fire Hall on Thursday, February 3rd,  
1983 at 7:00 P.M.

Public attendance at the Hearings was as follows:  
(figures are approximate)

|             |   |                        |
|-------------|---|------------------------|
| Port Mouton | - | 50 persons             |
| Liverpool   | - | 15 persons (2:00 P.M.) |
|             | - | 40 persons (7:00 P.M.) |
| Caledonia   | - | <u>22 persons</u>      |
| TOTAL       |   | 127 persons            |

Written copies of procedures to be followed at the Hearings were handed to the public on arrival. (See Appendix F) In the interest of consistency, the Committee Chairman read his opening remarks and directions as to how the Hearings would proceed. Submissions were heard according to the procedures of order laid down by the Committee. All those who indicated a desire to speak were heard. Maps and aerial photographs of the Woods Property were available to those who wished to refer to them during their presentations. After each submission, the committee members questioned the speaker at their discretion for purposes of clarification. Detailed notes were taken of all submissions, questions and answers.

# VI. SUMMARY OF SUBMISSIONS

A total of sixty-two (62) oral and written submissions were received or heard. Of this total, fifty (50) submissions were made by individuals, and the remaining twelve (12) submissions were made on behalf of special interest groups or local government bodies. These groups were:

- The Canadian Nature Federation
- The Chester Educational Foundation
- The Liverpool-Queens Development Commission
- The North Queens Board of Trade
- The North Queens Heritage Society
- The Nova Scotia Bird Society
- The Port Joli Community Association
- The Queens County Municipal Council
- The Queens County Tourist Association
- The South Queens Chamber of Commerce
- The South Shore Associated Boards of Trade
- The Town of Liverpool

Of the total number of briefs, support for the various options can be broken down as follows:

- Five briefs - stated that the Woods Property should be left as it is;
- Four briefs - supported the Provincial Resource Management Area Option;
- Three briefs - supported the Provincial Wildlife Management Area Option;
- Forty-One briefs - supported the National Park Adjunct Option;

- Six briefs - supported no particular option, but stressed that protection of the area's natural resources was of prime concern. Four of these briefs dealt almost exclusively with the need to protect the piping plover and its habitat;
- One brief - suggested that the property should be designated as a Co-Operative Heritage Area supervised by both Parks Canada and the Province of Nova Scotia;
- One brief - suggested that the area could be used for unlimited recreational activities.

No briefs that specifically supported the Park Reserve/ Provincial Park Option were received.

## VII. SUMMARY OF PUBLIC CONCERNS

Although the above breakdown indicates that a full two-thirds of the briefs support the National Park option, agreement upon what level of development or what type of detailed management should be applied to the property was by no means clear-cut. A detailed examination of all the briefs submitted identified the following major areas of concern:

### A. Location, Type and Extent of Access to the Property

(i) Location of access road - A number of submissions supported the building of an access road along the existing public right of way from South West Port Mouton, as suggested in the Parks Canada proposal.

Some submissions suggested that the access road should enter from the Port Joli side to avoid disturbance to residents of the Port Mouton area. Residents of Port Joli, represented in several individual briefs and one brief from the Port Joli Community Association,<sup>2</sup> suggested that a parking lot is needed at the junction of the St. Catherine's River Road and the right of way leading into the property, regardless of whether or not a vehicular access road is built from Port Mouton. This suggestion arises due to the congestion presently caused by visitors to the Woods Property who park their cars on the public gravel road and walk into the property along the existing right of way.

Three submissions suggested that an access road from Highway 103 should be considered to avoid disturbances to residents in the adjacent communities and to preserve the untouched character of the coastal portion.

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2. This association purportedly represents twenty-five families in the Port Joli/St. Catherine's River area.

(ii) Type and extent of access - The majority of briefs expressed a desire to make the property more accessible to the public, but not at the expense of damage to the "historical and ecological integrity of the area".<sup>3</sup> The general consensus among those supporting the National Park option was that a road should be constructed to allow vehicular access at least to the boundary of the property. Regardless of the option supported, most of the briefs agreed that access to the beach and tidal areas of the property should be on foot only.

(iii) Access by all-terrain vehicles - Concern was almost unanimously expressed that off-road and all-terrain vehicles should be prohibited, especially in the beach and dune areas.

(iv) Access for all Canadians - Some concern arose regarding the difficulties that limited development and limited vehicular access would cause elderly and handicapped people. While this did not emerge as a major concern, a number of the briefs supporting the National Park option suggested that access should be made available to as many Canadians as possible with protection of the environment as a first priority.

#### B. Provision for Camping Facilities

Approximately one-third of the briefs supporting the National Park option directly stated that camping facilities of some sort should be part of the park development. Of this number, six (6) of the briefs urged that a serviced campground should be provided, either on the Woods Property itself, or on coastal property nearby. It should be pointed out that the major issue addressed by these briefs was the recognized need for a campground in the South Queens area, and the suitability of this particular site appeared to be of secondary concern. It can be further noted that four (4) of these

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3. An excerpt from one of the briefs.

briefs were presented by persons or groups principally concerned with encouraging economic growth in the area. The value of serviced camping for generating tourist dollars was a key component in these presentations.

About one-half of the briefs supporting the National Park option, while not directly addressing the question of camping facilities, were in general agreement with Parks Canada's proposals for the property as outlined at the Information Sessions, and can therefore be assumed to be in favour of "primitive camping". A small number of briefs supporting the National Park option were in favour of extremely limited development; one such submission commented that Parks Canada's idea of primitive camping is "not primitive enough".

#### C. Environmental Concerns

Regardless of the option chosen, it was generally agreed that the degree of usage must be weighed against the degree of protection required. An overwhelming majority of briefs stressed protection of the environment and wildlife of the Woods Property as a prime concern.

Most of those who supported the National Park option mentioned that they had based their choice partly on Parks Canada's reputation for preserving an area in its natural state and because this option proposed year-round supervision by on-site personnel.

Environmental concerns centered around a general wish to protect the "ecological and historical integrity"<sup>4</sup> of the area, while a much more specific concern surfaced regarding the protection of the piping plover and its habitat. Four (4)

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4. Excerpt from one of the briefs.

of the briefs presented addressed themselves solely to the protection of the piping plover. When questioned, the presenters stated that a National Park development would not be incompatible with the survival of the plover provided the Cadden Bay Beach nesting area was completely protected from human disturbance of any kind during the nesting period. In addition to the four (4) briefs mentioned above, five (5) briefs and several letters re-directed to the Committee from the Minister of Lands and Forests mentioned that protection of the piping plover is an important consideration in any development plan.

Another environmental concern arose in regard to the actual and potential damage occurring as a result of the use of all-terrain vehicles, particularly in the beach areas. As stated in the concerns regarding access, the majority of the briefs urged prohibition of these vehicles.

#### D. Traditional Uses

(i) Hunting and Trapping - Nine (9) of the briefs stated that hunting and trapping should be allowed to continue on the property. Five (5) of these briefs were submitted by those who supported leaving the Woods Property as it is, but notably three (3) of the briefs suggesting that hunting should continue were from those who supported the National Park option and who were not residents of the Port Mouton/Port Joli area. It was also pointed out that if hunting and trapping were not permitted on the Woods Property, a new wildlife sanctuary would, in effect, be created in close proximity to an existing Federal Bird Sanctuary. Consequently, there would be little opportunity to hunt in the southwestern portion of Queens County.

(ii) Commercial Fishing - Although none of the briefs submitted specifically addressed the concern that local commercial fishing (especially lobster fishing) would be adversely affected, the Committee, through informal questioning and discussion, concluded that this is a local concern. It should be noted, however, that Parks Canada made it clear during the series of Information Sessions that "commercial fishing would continue as at present and would not be affected in any way by the establishment of a National Park adjunct on these lands".<sup>5</sup> Parks Canada further explained that "the area under consideration includes the salt water lagoons, but otherwise does not extend beyond the mean high water mark".<sup>6</sup>

(iii) Clamming - The possible loss of commercial clamming rights through park development did not emerge as a concern at these hearings.

(iv) Cattle Grazing - No briefs were received supporting the continuance of this activity on the property, except from those persons who advocated leaving the property as is. Some concern was expressed regarding the environmental damage caused by cattle, particularly with regard to the piping plover.

#### E. Economic Concerns

(i) Jobs for Locals - Two of the briefs supporting a National Park development stressed the importance of employing local residents, even if this required provision for special training in the skills necessary for such employment.

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5. Excerpt from the information package prepared by Parks Canada for presentation at the public Information Sessions.

6. Ibid.

(ii) Development for Economic Benefit - A small number of briefs supporting the National Park option stressed that development should be extensive enough to increase tourist activity in the area, thus generating revenue and creating employment. Most of these briefs were submitted by those who urged the establishment of a serviced campground.

#### F. Additional Land Acquisition

Several briefs were submitted suggesting that the wedge-shaped portion of land around Southern Deep Lake on the western side of the property should be acquired, since it makes a considerable "dent" in the existing property and encroaches on the lagoon areas behind Cadden Bay Beach. It was also stated that incompatible activities carried out on this privately owned land could threaten the sensitivity of the lagoons.

#### G. Effect on Local Residents

Several of the briefs emphasized that if any development takes place, consideration should be given to possible adverse effects on local residents. However, there was no significant local opposition expressed at the Hearings to limited development. Of the five (5) briefs received which supported leaving the area as it is, three (3) briefs were from residents of the immediate area. Two (2) other area residents supported the resource management option and eight (8) local residents submitted briefs supporting the National Park option. In fact, apart from those who wanted the area to be left alone, the only strong local concern expressed

at the Hearings was that which concerned the need for a parking lot near the Port Joli entrance to the property. (See comments under "Location of Access Road", VII A (i).)

#### H. The Need For Immediate Action

Several briefs stressed the need for a management scheme to be put in place as soon as possible. This, in fact, was one of the reasons given for rejecting the Provincial Park option. A number of briefs expressed the view that the Province has neither the financial resources nor the manpower to pursue development in the near future.

Immediate action was urged for the following reasons:

- (i) To prevent environmental damage resulting from the recently increased usage of the property.
- (ii) To protect the piping plover in time for the 1983 breeding season; otherwise, the number of nesting pairs may drop to a level which makes regeneration on this site unlikely.
- (iii) To realise the potential economic benefits as soon as possible.

#### I. The Need for More Detailed Studies

It became clear at the Information Sessions that insufficient on-site information has been acquired to date. A significant number of briefs addressed this point by suggesting that detailed planning studies are necessary before any development takes place. Most of these briefs

were in support of the National Park option: "The first step towards the use of this property as a National Park should be a review of the topography (and) the life systems in the area, and an appreciation of the relationships with the adjacent communities, the roads, and Highway 103".<sup>7</sup>

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7. Excerpt from one of the briefs.

### VIII. RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the information received from the public at four (4) Public Hearings and from submissions received in writing, the Committee makes the following recommendations:

1. The Committee recommends immediate and total protection of all features of the Woods Property by full time, on-site personnel regardless of who assumes the ultimate responsibility. This recommendation includes the immediate exclusion of all motorized vehicles from the property and the elimination of cattle grazing.
2. The Committee recommends maximum protection of Cadden Bay Beach and the tidal flats adjacent to the beach during the breeding and nesting season of the piping plover.
3. The Committee recommends the acquisition of additional acreage east of the St. Catherine's River community as indicated on the map included as the Appendix B of this report.
4. The Committee recommends that public vehicular access should be to the boundary of the property only, except perhaps very limited access to the interior for the purpose of parking.

5. The Committee recommends that a public parking lot be constructed in the St. Catherine's River area if the main route of access is through South West Port Mouton.

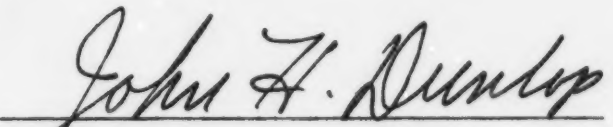
6. The Committee recommends that domestic clamming be permitted; however, during the breeding and nesting season of the piping plover, clamming should be prohibited on the Cadden Bay clam flats.

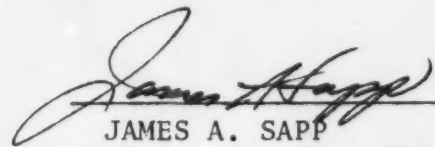
7. The Committee recommends that a complete and detailed study of the Woods Property be carried out prior to the development of any management plan.

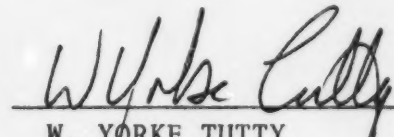
8. The Committee recommends that a traditional, serviced campground be located in the South Queens area, but on lands other than the Woods Property.

· IX. CONCLUSION

Based on its findings, it is the conclusion of the Committee that the foregoing recommendations would best be implemented under the Parks Canada option. Therefore, the Committee recommends that the Woods Property be transferred to Parks Canada as an adjunct to Kejimikujik National Park.

  
JOHN H. DUNLOP, CHAIRMAN  
Liverpool, Nova Scotia

  
JAMES A. SAPP  
Liverpool, Nova Scotia

  
W. YORKE TUTTY  
Liverpool, Nova Scotia

APPENDIX A  
Order in Council

Certified to be a true copy of an Order of his Honour the  
Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia in Council made the  
9th day of November A. D. 1982.



APPENDIX A

82-1322

The Governor in Council on the report and recommendation of the Minister of Lands and Forests dated the 2nd day of November, A.D., 1982, pursuant to Section 3 of Chapter 163 of the Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1967, the Lands and Forests Act, is pleased to:

(a) approve the establishment of a Committee consisting of three persons to inquire into and to make recommendations to the Minister of Lands and Forests with regard to the future development of 5,462 acres of Crown Land expropriated by the Province of Nova Scotia in 1974 at South West Port Mouton, in the County of Queens, Province of Nova Scotia; .

(b) appoint

(i) John H. Dunlop of Liverpool, County of Queens

(ii) James A. Sapp of Liverpool, County of Queens

(iii) W. Yorke Tutty of Liverpool, County of Queens

to the Committee, the first named to be the Chairman thereof;

(c) order that the Chairman and each member of the Committee shall be paid \$115.00 per day for each day involved in work on the Committee together with any reasonable and necessary expenses incurred as a result of work on the Committee;

(d) direct that sums of money expended pursuant to this Order be charged to Capital Account under the heading "Parks and Recreation, Department of Lands and Forests" for the fiscal year ending the 31st day of March, A.D., 1983;

(e) approve Schedule "A" to the report and recommendation which outlines the mandate and the requirements of the Committee.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "H. P. G. Stevens".

H. P. G. STEVENS, Q.C.,  
CLERK OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

SCHEDULE "A"

WOODS EXPROPRIATION

A. COMMITTEE

There shall be appointed by the Minister of Lands and Forests an independent committee of three members consisting of a Chairperson and two other members.

B. MANDATE

- (1) The Committee shall solicit public advice and hold public discussions in order to obtain public input regarding the future management of the 5,462 acres of land expropriated by the Province in 1974. The land in question is situated between the villages of St. Catherine's River and South West Port Mouton, in the County of Queens, Province of Nova Scotia.
- (2) The Committee shall be responsible for assessing the relative levels of public support of the four management options outlined below which have been proposed for the property in question and report on other options which the public may desire.
- (3) The Committee shall advise the Minister of Lands and Forests of the findings of the committee and shall submit a written report in this regard.

C. MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

(1) Resource Management Area

The area would be designated for special management by the Department of Lands and Forests. This option would probably include provision of unstructured back-country recreation opportunities and hunting could be continued if it was deemed desirable. The Special Places Protection Act, S.N.S. 1980, could be applied to give recognition to the significant natural resource elements of this area.

(2) Wildlife Management Area

This option would provide opportunity to protect the Piping Plover, Osprey and other wildlife inhabiting the lands in question while leaving controlled hunting and other wildlife management options open.

(3) Park Reserve/Provincial Park

Initially the property in question would become Park Reserve land but would receive no special management treatment. In time, as budgets and priorities allowed, it would be developed as a Natural Environment Park with low intensity recreational opportunities, e.g. hiking, interpretation, and some back-country camping.

(4) A National Park Adjunct

Through this option the land would be turned over to Parks Canada in exchange for the Wreck Cove lands, to be managed as an adjunct to Kedgemakooje National Park. The management of site would be consistent with the Parks Canada role in the conservation of Natural Resources while providing compatible recreation and interpretation opportunities.

- (7) An allowance up to \$5,000.00 is set aside for secretarial service and office supplies which the Committee feel are required for the purpose of the inquiry.
- (8) Other reasonable expenses shall be paid by the Province. These expenses shall, where applicable, be set at rates established from time to time by the Province and set forth in Management Bulletins published in this regard.

G. PROCEDURE

- (1) The Committee shall be responsible for organizing, advertising and conducting open house style meetings in those communities which lies within an area directly affected by the future development of the property in question.
- (2) It is expected that at least four (4) open house meetings will be held.
- (3) The Committee shall be responsible for making known its existence to other interest groups throughout the Province and shall invite written or verbal comments from these groups.
- (4) The task of advertising through the press and radio, the responsibility of distributing information and the process of evaluating the public's response shall all be part of the Committee's work.
- (5) The Department of Lands and Forests shall, upon reasonable request, make available to the Committee its resource people familiar with the management options to assist the Committee in presenting and explaining the options available.
- (6) On or before the end of the three month term, the Committee shall present a written report to the Minister of Lands and Forests summarizing the work that has been done, comment on the management options presented and make recommendations to the Minister.

H. TERMINATION OF COMMITTEE'S WORK

- (1) The Minister of Lands and Forests reserves the right to terminate the Committee's work at any time for any reason once the Committee has been appointed.

D. PUBLIC INFORMATION AND LITERATURE

- (1) The Committee shall ensure that the public obtains information which will enable them to evaluate the options outlined above in consideration of the following factors:
  - (a) The preservation of significant natural environments.
  - (b) The provision of quality outdoor recreation opportunities for Nova Scotia residents.
  - (c) The impact on the tourist industry.
  - (d) The provision of outdoor educational opportunities for residents and tourists.
  - (e) The history and traditional use of the property.
  - (f) The social and economic impact on local communities.
  - (g) The cost to the Province.
  - (h) Other relevant factors.
- (2) Printed literature including information displays and packages shall be prepared by Parks Canada on behalf of the Government of Canada and the Department of Lands and Forests on behalf of the Province of Nova Scotia.

E. TERM

- (1) The Committee's term of work shall commence on a date selected by the Minister of Lands and Forests.
- (2) The Committee shall complete public discussions of the matter within three (3) months of the commencement of their duties.

F. STIPENDS/EXPENSES

- (1) The Province has allocated the sum of \$10,000.00 to cover the total fees and expenses of the Committee members. The Committee shall under no circumstances exceed this monetary limitation.
- (2) The Chairman of the Committee shall be paid at the daily rate of \$115.00.
- (3) The two other members shall be paid at a daily rate of \$115.00.
- (4) Members shall keep a record of the time spent on this matter and submit invoices to the Department of Lands and Forests, P.O. Box 698, Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3J 2T9.
- (5) Mileage allowances shall be paid for each Committee member at the following rates:

up 10,000 miles or 16,093 kilometre at the rate  
of 34.0 cents/mile or 21.1 cents/kilometre
- (6) Meal allowances shall be paid for each Committee member at the following rates:

Breakfast - \$4.00  
Lunch - \$5.00  
Dinner - \$10.00

APPENDIX B



APPENDIX C  
Public Notices

**Nova Scotia**



**PUBLIC HEARINGS**

**COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE  
ALTERNATE USES OF THE  
WOOD'S PROPERTY**

The Governor in Council, on the report and recommendation of the Minister of Lands and Forests, has appointed a committee to inquire into and make recommendations with regard to the future use of 5462 acres of Crown Land expropriated by the Province of Nova Scotia in 1974 at South West Port Mouton in the County of Queens in the Province of Nova Scotia, formerly known as the Wood's Property.

**PUBLIC INFORMATION SESSIONS WILL BE HELD IN THE FOLLOWING COMMUNITIES:**

|             |                  |
|-------------|------------------|
| Port Mouton | January 18, 1983 |
| Liverpool   | January 19, 1983 |
| Caledonia   | January 20, 1983 |

The purpose of these sessions is to provide information which will assist the public in evaluating possible options for future use of the said property. Information will be presented by the Nova Scotia Department of Lands and Forests and Parks Canada. THESE SESSIONS ARE FOR INFORMATION PURPOSES ONLY; PRESENTATIONS FROM THE GENERAL PUBLIC WILL BE ACCEPTED ONLY AT THE PUBLIC HEARINGS.

**PUBLIC HEARINGS WILL BE HELD AS FOLLOWS:**

|             |                  |
|-------------|------------------|
| Port Mouton | February 1, 1983 |
| Liverpool   | February 2, 1983 |
| Caledonia   | February 3, 1983 |

The public is invited to make submissions to the Committee at the Public Hearing sessions. Written submissions may be forwarded to the COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN, BOX 1137, LIVERPOOL, N.S., B0T 1K0. Persons interested in appearing before the Committee to support written submissions or to present oral submissions are invited to do so at the Public Hearing sessions.

**JOHN H. DUNLOP, CHAIRMAN**  
(Telephone 354-3264)

**APPENDIX D**  
**Advertisements**

Nova Scotia



## **PUBLIC HEARINGS**

# **COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE ALTERNATE USES OF THE WOOD'S PROPERTY**

The Governor in Council, on the report and recommendation of the Minister of Lands and Forests, has appointed a committee to inquire into and make recommendations with regard to the future use of 5462 acres of Crown Land expropriated by the Province of Nova Scotia in 1974 at South West Port Mouton in the County of Queens in the Province of Nova Scotia, formerly known as the Wood's Property.

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JOHN H. DUNLOP, CHAIRMAN  
(Telephone 354-3264)

**Nova Scotia**



**PUBLIC HEARINGS**

**COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE  
ALTERNATE USES OF THE  
WOOD'S PROPERTY**

**PORT MOUTON:** Port Mouton Consolidated School  
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1983 at 7:00 PM

**LIVERPOOL:** Liverpool Lions Hall  
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1983 at 2:00 and  
7:00 PM

**CALEDONIA:** Caledonia Fire Hall  
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1983 at 7:00 PM

**THE PUBLIC IS INVITED TO MAKE SUBMISSIONS TO THE COMMITTEE AT  
THE PUBLIC HEARINGS**

**SUBMISSIONS TO BE HEARD BY:**

John H. Dunlop, Chairman  
James A. Sapp  
W. Yorke Tutty

Written submissions may be forwarded to the COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN,  
BOX 1137, LIVERPOOL, N.S., B0T 1K0. All written submissions must be  
received by the Committee no later than February 3, 1983.

Persons interested in appearing before the Committee at one or more of  
the Public Hearing sessions to support written submissions or to present  
oral submissions are invited to inform the undersigned prior to the Hearing.  
Persons wishing to speak at the Public Hearings without giving prior notice  
may do so.

**JOHN H. DUNLOP, CHAIRMAN  
354-3264**

## APPENDIX E

### INFORMATION PACKAGE

Public Hearings  
Regarding Alternate Use of the  
Woods Property

### CONTENTS

1. Letter from Committee Chairman, John H. Dunlop;
2. Background Information;
3. Information of The Provincial Resource Management Option;
4. Information of The Provincial Wildlife Management Area Option;
5. Information of The Park Reserve/Provincial Park Option;
6. Information of The National Park Adjunct Option; and
7. Comment Sheet

P. O. Box 1137  
Liverpool, Nova Scotia  
BOT 1K0  
January 12, 1983

TO: Citizens Interested in the Future Use of the Woods Property

On behalf of the independent committee which will advise the Minister of Lands and Forests on the public support for various options for future management of the Woods Property, I am pleased to provide this information package.

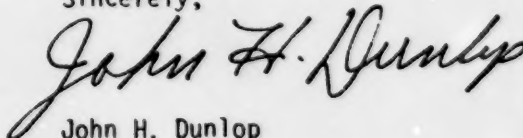
Enclosed you will find background information on the property. Also there is a set of questions and answers pertaining to each of the four options which were presented at the public information meetings on January 18, 19 and 20. Finally there is a comment sheet which you are invited to use.

The Committee would welcome comments which can be mailed to the above address or taken to the public hearings on February 1, 2 and 3. Members of the public are also invited to submit briefs or make presentations to the committee at these hearings. To be considered, all briefs and comments must be received no later than February 3, 1983.

In order to ensure that the best possible recommendation is made to the Minister of Lands and Forests, we would encourage all interested persons to make their thoughts known to us.

We would take this opportunity also to thank you for your interest and cooperation.

Sincerely,



John H. Dunlop  
Chairman

Encls.

PUBLIC HEARINGS

re WOODS PROPERTY

February 1, 1983      -      Port Mouton  
7:00 P.M.  
Port Mouton Consolidated School

February 2, 1983      Liverpool  
2:00 P.M. and 7:00 P.M.  
Liverpool Lions Hall

February 3, 1983      -      Caledonia  
7:00 P.M.  
Caledonia Firehall

January 12, 1983

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

WOOD PROPERTY, PORT MOUTON, QUEENS COUNTY

## Introduction

This information has been prepared as an aid to public discussion concerning the future uses and management of the Wood Property. Included is a brief description of the important resources of the property, an outline of past and present uses, and a summary of its potential and limitations for future use and development.

It is emphasized that this information is based primarily upon the review of available reports, maps and air photos. No detailed on-site research has taken place nor has the information been checked with local residents. In fact, it is expected that public discussion will help to expand and refine this information base.

## Regional Setting

The Wood Property is located on the South Shore of Nova Scotia, about 25 km (15 miles) southwest of Liverpool and about 10 km (6 miles) from Port Mouton. The 2210 hectare (5462 acre) property encompasses the entire tip of the Port Mouton Peninsula, which lies between Port Joli Bay and Port Mouton Bay.

Several small communities are located nearby. To the north of the property are Port Mouton, Central Port Mouton and South West Port Mouton. To the west are Port Joli and St. Catherines River, as well as a number of seasonal residences along the shore. The population of the entire peninsula is less than 1,000 persons.

Vehicular access to the property is limited. A narrow gravel road, in poor condition, leads from South West Port Mouton to the former Wood residence. It is useable only by off-road vehicles. An old cart track, blocked at one point by a farm gate, provides access to the western portion of the property. Most visitors to the property now either walk in or drive using off-road vehicles. Both access routes follow public rights-of-way, with the exception of a short segment near South West Port Mouton where a realignment has occurred. However, the original public right-of-way remains completely intact.

### Resource Description

The Wood Property is a rugged, barren area, fully exposed to the rigours of a coastal climate. As a result, the land base is rocky and unproductive. Yet the property is an invaluable resource for it remains as an example of a relatively undisturbed coastal wilderness, in an area where most of the shore is given over to settlement. It allows the visitor to experience the coast in its natural state, and provides habitat for wildlife relatively free from human disturbance.

The landscape which is seen today on the Port Mouton Peninsula is the product of three major influences: glaciation, coastal processes and human activity. The entire peninsula has been glaciated, leaving behind a layer of bouldery till which is often several metres in depth; in other cases the overburden has been scraped away entirely, leaving a surface of bare bedrock. The shoreline has been heavily influenced by the action of coastal processes: winds, waves, storms, and a constantly rising sea level. Throughout much of the area, there is evidence of past human activity: roads, paths, clearings, and the aftermaths of fire and livestock grazing.

The seaward extension of the Port Mouton Peninsula is highlighted by two long, white sand barrier beaches, anchored between two large, barren headlands by a smaller, less prominent rock outcrop. Behind the beaches are tidal flats, brackish lagoons, and areas of salt marsh. Inland from the lagoons is found an area of rough terrain: poorly drained soils lie thinly over granite bedrock, the topography is undulating and hummocky, and bogs and ponds are common. The area is sparsely vegetated. Near the coast, a coniferous spruce-fir forest is common. Inland, where there are trees, most commonly they form a scrubby forest of red oak, aspen and red maple. More widespread particularly on the two large headlands, is a dense shrub cover dominated by alder and huckleberry. Low, wet areas support shrub bogs and sometimes have tamaracks and spruce around the edges. A number of small lakes and streams drain the area.

The most interesting and significant resources are found in the area centered on the two beaches. Both are composed of the white sand which is characteristic of South Shore beaches. The St. Catherine's River Beach (also known as Cadden Bay Beach) is approximately 2 km in length, and has been storm breached at its eastern end. The resultant channel has contributed to the development of extensive tidal flats behind the beach. Little Joli Bay Beach, to the east, also has an opening to the sea at the eastern end. It is a steeper beach and is backed by what appears to be a stable dune system.

The beaches are of exceptional interest from a recreational point of view. Ideal for walking, beachcombing and nature study, they combine aesthetic beauty and recreational possibilities in a setting not often found along a populated coast.

The beaches are also of interest for their value to wildlife. The St. Catherine's River Beach supports the densest concentration of breeding pairs of piping plovers in the Province. This small shorebird, which nests only on sand beaches, is a threatened species, and in need of special protective measures for its survival. Also nesting on this beach are colonies of arctic and common terns.

The beaches tell a story of the action of coastal processes and human influence. The main beach has been both ditched and storm breached in the past; now it is moving landward and losing sand to the tidal lagoon. Its future is uncertain.

Behind each beach is a complex area of sandy tidal flats, salt marsh and brackish lagoon. These areas are rich in wildlife: invertebrates and fish abound, making them important feeding areas for mammals and a wide variety of birds, including plovers, terns, osprey, herons and ducks. The tidal flats may be important staging areas for migratory shorebirds. The area offers many recreational opportunities: canoeing, clamming, nature study and hunting.

The remainder of the property, dominated as it is by brush and barren, is of lesser interest to the recreational user. From some of the higher points on the headlands, it is possible to obtain good views. The outermost parts of the headlands offer some potential as coastal hiking areas, but the heavy shrub cover makes travel inland difficult. Some small lakes are canoeable and connect by streams with the tidal lagoons.

#### Past and Present Uses of the Property

Of the more than 2200 hectares of land now being examined, approximately 1900 hectares were once the property of Mrs. Dorothy Wood of Ohio. This land was expropriated in 1974 by the Province of Nova Scotia for the purpose of establishing a recreational area. The remainder of the block consisted of ungranted Crown land. The use to which this property is to be put has never been clearly specified and forms the basis of the deliberations of the committee recently appointed by the Minister of Lands and Forests to study and make recommendations on this subject. The land is presently held in the general Crown land inventory.

The property had been used for a variety of purposes prior to its acquisition by the Province. These uses have left their mark on the site. Thus, although it appears to be in a natural state, there are a variety of indications of past human uses, as listed below. Of course, these notes can be richly supplemented through study of the local history of the area and discussion with area residents.

- (i) A comparison of 1945 and 1976 topographic maps shows that the vegetation on the two headlands may have been removed by fires from time to time.
- (ii) At least three residences on the property are shown on the 1946 topographic map.
- (iii) Sheep have been grazed on the property, presumably in the Black Point area.
- (iv) Photographs reveal that, prior to 1927, some dredging and channelization of the sand bar at St. Catherines River Beach took place.

- (v) Old maps and the remnants of a cart track indicate that through travel between the two headlands, using the main beach, was once possible. The track links the trail from St. Catherine's River to the main beach with the more recently constructed road to the former Wood residence.
- (vi) A power line traverses the property from the western boundary to the Wood's former residence.

It is not possible to provide detailed figures for the present levels of use of the property (for example, how many people visit the property each year, or how many camp overnight or hunt there). The area is not presently classified for use, advertised the way a park would be, or managed in any particular way. It is simply a block of Crown land to which the public has the normal rights of access and use.

Based upon visible evidence on the ground, and a small number of visits to the site, a pattern of use may be pieced together. St. Catherine's River Beach appears to be popular for tramping, beachcombing, birdwatching and like pursuits. At the western end of this beach, there are a small number of regularly-used campsites. Nearby tidal flats are used for clamming, while hunting occurs in the marshes behind the beach. Hunters are also active behind Little Port Joli Beach. Cattle are grazed on the western headland. There is considerable evidence of all-terrain vehicle use, particularly along the eastern access road and in the dunes of the Little Joli Bay Beach. Trail bikes are used on the cart track leading to St. Catherine's River Beach. The former owner's house has been heavily vandalized.

Some of these activities create problems which will need to be addressed in the future management of the property. Vandalism is an obvious concern. The use of all-terrain vehicles on and around the beaches can cause many problems: it can lead to the destruction of dune systems and ultimately to the failure of a beach. In this case, it is also of concern because of the likelihood of harassment of the piping plover. Cattle wandering on the beach may also cause damage to plover nests.

### Potential Uses of the Wood Property

Because of the rugged, barren and exposed character of the Port Mouton Peninsula, the Wood Property is not well suited to productive land uses or to intensive land use activities. As a result, the land use capability of the majority of the property is rated lowly under the Canada Land Inventory Program for all classes of land use considered, including agriculture, forestry, wildlife (ungulates) and waterfowl production, and recreation. Major restrictions causing these low ratings include stoniness, depth of soil over bedrock, soil fertility, drainage and climate. The exceptions to these low capability ratings are the salt water barrier ponds, which are rated as Class 3 for migratory waterfowl, and the beaches which contain Class 2 and Class 3 ratings for various recreational activities (Note: The Canada Land Inventory provides ratings for each land use on a seven point scale -- Class 1 (highest capability) to Class 7 (lowest capability)).

With so little productive resource capability, recreation is the primary use to which the property has been put in the past, and which will likely continue in the future. In spite of some limitations, the property has excellent potential to support a number of recreational activities and purposes.

It is most suitable for a range of low-impact activities such as hiking, beachcombing, nature study and viewing. Its wild and rugged coastal scenery is outstanding. As well, there are the traditional consumptive uses of clamming and hunting.

The property would make an excellent outdoor education classroom. There is a variety in wildlife including birds, mammals and marine life. The coastal processes and coastal habitats such as beaches, rocky shores, tidal flats, lagoons and salt marshes offer excellent teaching and study opportunities.

Finally, the existence of the property in its present relatively inaccessible and undeveloped state provides an opportunity to preserve intact a good example of Atlantic coastline, and provide protection to its natural features.

### Constraints to Recreational Use

As noted in reference to the Canada Land Inventory, the potential of the property is limited even with respect to recreational use, for various constraints exist and these constraints place limitations on the types of use, the levels of use, and the mix of uses which it can sustain.

The site is very limited in its ability to support any level of recreational facility development, such as roads, parking lots or campgrounds. Site constraints such as poor drainage, soil hardpans, bedrock exposure, boulder cover and shrub growth, render virtually the entire area unsuitable. Any amount of development would likely prove to be quite expensive, and could result in major disturbances to the land base.

It would be difficult at this time to estimate how much use the property can accommodate. At the present time, the area is not heavily used, likely because the site is not well known and access is relatively difficult. As the property becomes better known, use will tend to increase, and some of the characteristics which presently make it so attractive may be diminished as a result. Increased use over time, it should be noted, is likely inevitable regardless of which management option is chosen.

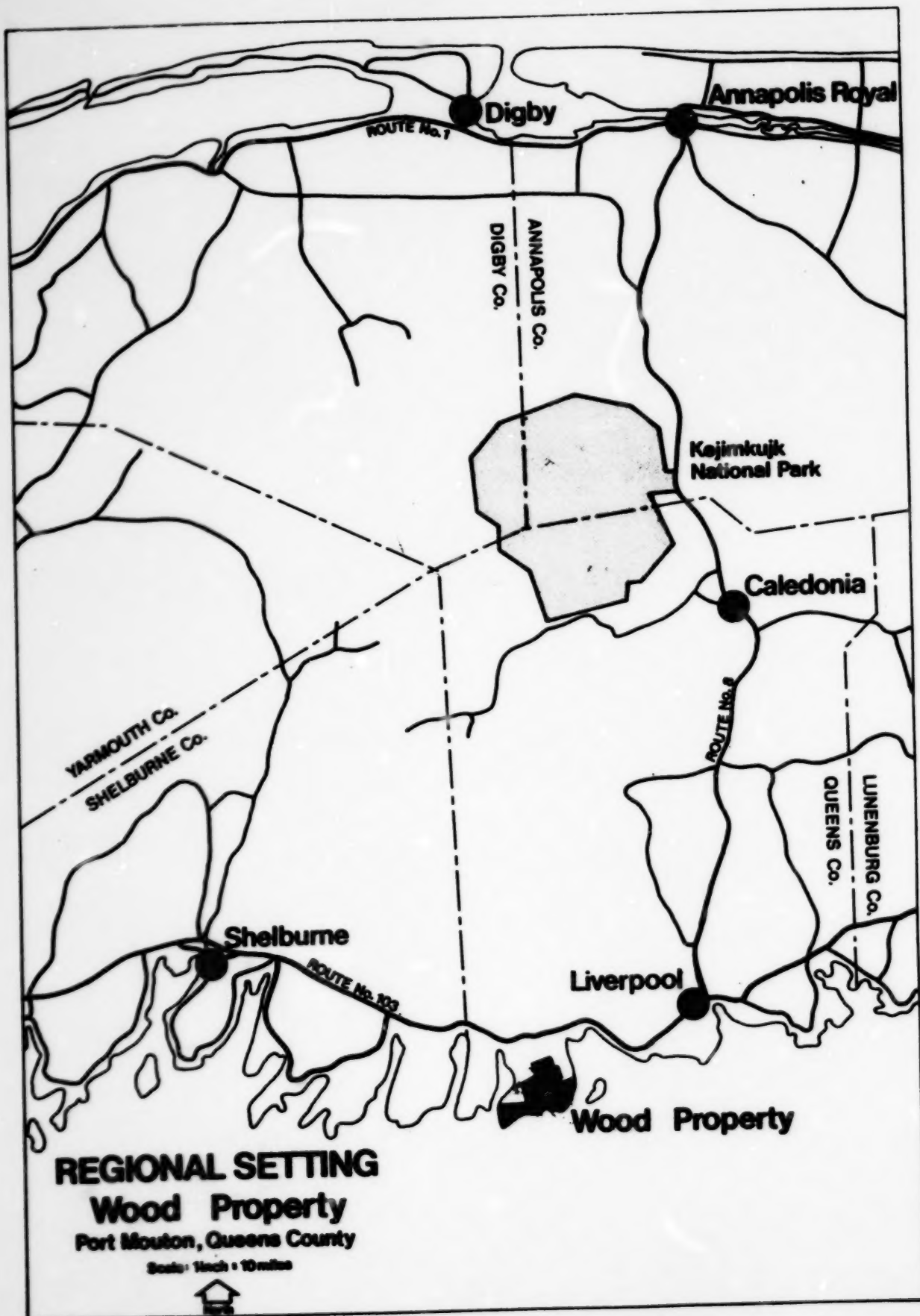
Finally, there will be a need to reconcile the conflicting demands of the activities which occur on the site. For instance, measures required to protect piping plover nests may curtail other activities during the nesting season. Also, other activities, such as all-terrain vehicle use, are inherently incompatible with many other uses. These are some of the problems which each of the proposed management approaches will need to address.

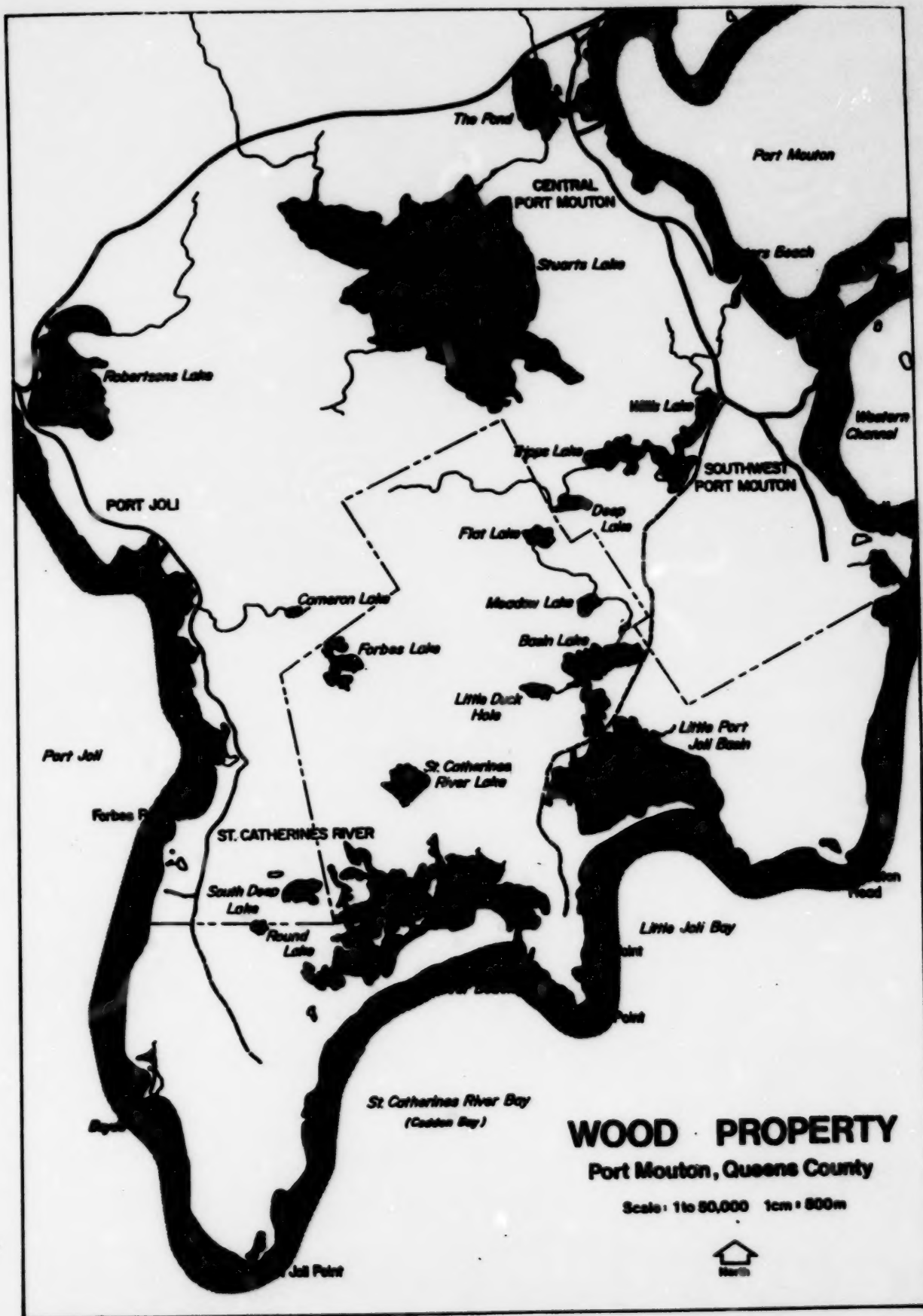
If you want more information on this material

please contact:

Manager,  
Parks & Recreation Planning  
Nova Scotia Department of Lands & Forests  
R. R. # 1 Belmont  
Colchester County, Nova Scotia  
BOM ICO

Telephone (902) 662-3030





INFORMATION  
ON  
THE PROVINCIAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AREA OPTION

Prepared for

The Independent Committee to inquire into and  
recommend to the Minister of Lands & Forests  
in Nova Scotia the best use and management of  
2210 hectares (5462 acres) of Provincial Crown  
Land in South West Port Mouton in Queens County  
Nova Scotia

January, 1983

Parks & Recreation Division  
N. S. Department of Lands &  
Forests  
R. R. # 1 Belmont  
Colchester County, Nova Scotia

Nova Scotia



Department of  
Lands and Forests

1. What is a resource management area:

The resource management area concept is a relatively new one in Nova Scotia. The intent of a resource management area is to designate specific areas of Crown land for special management consideration. This could involve a multiple use approach, where some combination of commercial forestry, wildlife, outdoor recreation and other uses are managed in harmony; or it could involve the specialized management or protection of a particularly valuable or sensitive resource.

To date, no resource management areas have been designated formally in Nova Scotia. However, several areas are under consideration, including the Tobeatic in western Nova Scotia and an area on the Eastern Shore in Halifax County. Within existing legislation, a resource management area would be established administratively by the Department of Lands and Forests. Without amendment to the Lands and Forests Act, specific regulations could not be established. However, other legislation could be applied to protect or manage all or part of the resource management area, should specific needs arise.

2. What would be the purpose of designating the property as a resource management area?

The resource management area designation would identify the Wood Property as a special management unit for administrative purposes. This action would distinguish this area from Crown land generally and, in so doing, ensure that its special qualities would be recognized and considered in future management decisions. It would require the Department of Lands and Forests to establish a plan for the property which would define objectives for it. It would also require the Department to monitor the site in order to ensure that permitted uses were compatible with objectives which would be aimed at protecting the significant and sensitive natural history resources of the area.

3. How would the Wood Property be managed as a resource management area?

There would be little visible change from the present situation. Management programs would be aimed at protecting and maintaining the significant and sensitive natural values of the property. Permitted uses would be those that would not have detrimental impacts on these important resources. As particular management needs might arise or as problems become apparent, appropriate action would be initiated to ensure that the special qualities of the property were protected. In some instances this might include the application of other legislation (e.g. the Beaches Preservation and Protection Act, the Special Places Act, the Provincial Parks Act). In essence, then, the resource management area designation would protect and maintain the special qualities of the Wood Property until such time as more active management programs became desirable as a result of future demands placed on its resources.

4. How would the natural history resources or the natural environment of the Wood Property be managed as a resource management area?

Under this option, natural history values would be protected to the extent that the area would be given special status, and the use of the property would be carefully monitored. Accordingly, decisions regarding the future management of the property would be taken with the maintenance of natural history values in mind. However, the resource management area would be established as administrative policy within the Department of Lands and Forests, and not by Order-in-Council or by legislation. Therefore, where the management of important resources requires specific regulations, available legislation would be applied. For example, the Beaches Preservation and Protection Act could be utilized to ensure the continued maintenance of the outstanding beaches at St. Catherines River and Little Port Joli Bay, or of the Special Places legislation to give specific protection to the endangered piping plover bird population.

To facilitate management of the Wood Property, the Department of Lands and Forests would need to develop an access road to a standard sufficient to permit access by Departmental vehicles.

5. What kinds of outdoor recreational opportunities would be provided?

The site would continue to be used much as it is now for those activities to which it is most suited. Recreational programs and facilities provided would be minimal, being designed to manage current levels of use and to limit undesirable impacts on the resource base. As even low levels of recreational use could have adverse impacts in the absence of facilities and services, the property would not be promoted for outdoor recreational use. Although road access would be upgraded slightly for management purposes, it would be gated or otherwise restricted to prevent uncontrolled vehicular access.

Should future recreational demands for access to the property grow substantially beyond present levels of use, then the resource management area designation could prove inadequate. In this event, consideration would be given to utilizing the Provincial Parks Act and its regulations as a more appropriate management tool.

6. How would the resource management area designation affect local residents?

The effect of this designation on residents would be minimal, as there would be only an administrative change in the status of the property. However, as the area would be monitored to ensure that the special qualities of the area were maintained, certain restrictions could be implied as noted above (e.g. to achieve the protection of the beaches and of the piping plover). To protect these resources, restrictions on access by all-terrain vehicles would be anticipated. For the same reasons cattle grazing would be controlled, however it might be possible to allow grazing by

permit, subject to fencing by owners to prevent access to the beaches. Other traditional uses such as hunting and clam digging would be monitored but would be expected to continue. These restrictions would affect all users of the property, whether from the local area or otherwise.

7. What would be the economic impact of a resource management area?

A resource management area would not create any foreseeable economic impacts, as this designation would not result in the provision of programs or facilities that would either attract or service outdoor recreational users.

8. If the resource management area option proved favourable, when could it be initiated?

Because this option does not involve the construction of facilities or services and could be implemented through an administrative decision by the Department of Lands and Forests, a resource management area could be established in the short term.

If you want more information on this option please contact:

Director  
Parks & Recreation Division  
N. S. Dept. of Lands and Forests  
R. R. # 1 Belmont  
Colchester County  
Nova Scotia B0M 1C0

Telephone (902) 662-3030

**INFORMATION**  
**ON**  
**THE PROVINCIAL WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA OPTION**

**Prepared for**

**The Independent Committee to inquire into and  
recommmend to the Minister of Lands & Forests  
in Nova Scotia the best use and management of  
2210 hectares (5462 acres) of Provincial Crown  
Land in South West Port Mouton in Queens County,  
Nova Scotia.**

**Wildlife Division  
N.S. Dept. of Lands & Forests  
P.O. Box 516, Kentville, N.S.**

**Nova Scotia**



**Department of  
Lands and Forests**

## Information on the Provincial Wildlife Management Area Option

### 1. WHAT IS A WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA?

A wildlife management area is a provincially-designated site where the primary emphasis is on wildlife and wildlife habitat. Options for managing each site may include a wide range of regulatory and habitat management practices.

The establishment of Wildlife Management Areas is provided for under Subsection 6, Section 161, Part III, of the Nova Scotia Lands and Forests Act. A declaration by Governor-in-Council of a Wildlife Management Area consists of an Order together with a description of the area and regulations for the control of the area and the management of its wildlife. Regulations are written specifically for each management area and attempt to provide for uses compatible with the wildlife and wildlife habitat on each area. Entry into all or parts of such areas may or may not be restricted on a seasonal basis depending upon the specific circumstances associated with each site. For example, hunting and trapping during open season may or may not be allowed within all or part of a Wildlife Management Area. Various other regulations may be made as required to protect and conserve habitats and wildlife of the described areas.

2. HOW WOULD A WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA PROTECT AND MANAGE THE WILDLIFE RESOURCES OF THE WOOD PROPERTY?

Wildlife on the property would receive protection from unplanned habitat changes associated with any development. Immediate steps would be taken to protect the beaches where piping plover, a threatened species, nests in relatively large numbers. These small shorebirds comprise a population of less than 20 pairs on St. Catherines River Beach (Cadden Bay Beach) and form a substantial segment of the estimated 910 pairs which are believed to nest along the Atlantic coast of North America. A complete and detailed wildlife inventory would then be undertaken before formulating a management plan for other wildlife and wildlife habitats on the property.

3. HOW WOULD THE OTHER RESOURCES OF THE PROPERTY BE MANAGED IF IT WAS TO BECOME A WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA?

The major objective of a Wildlife Management Area is to protect and conserve wildlife and wildlife habitat. Other natural resources of the area would be considered of secondary importance. Present indications are that other natural resources are of little, if any, commercial value. Nonetheless, any use or extraction of non-wildlife resources would depend upon the degree to which such activities affect wildlife habitats and wildlife.

4. WHAT KINDS OF RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES WOULD BE ALLOWED?

The property has a variety of habitats including coastal spruce-fir forests, mixed woods and stands of hardwoods,

tidal flats, sweeping sand beaches, lakes, streams, wetlands, bogs and barrens. This mixture of landscapes within a relatively small area gives it much recreational appeal. As a Wildlife Management Area, there would be no active encouragement of recreational activities but those having little impact on habitats would be permitted. Hiking, canoeing, swimming, bird watching, primitive camping and other low impact activities could be allowed but subject perhaps to certain restraints if necessary to protect breeding wildlife.

5. WHAT KINDS OF FACILITIES WOULD BE DEVELOPED FOR PUBLIC RECREATION AND EDUCATION?

There would be little, if any, development for public recreation and education since the area would be managed primarily for wildlife. Some interpretive signs may be posted at various points on the property indicating the reasons for taking certain precautionary measures to protect wildlife. The area is relatively remote, and has been little disturbed for many years thus allowing natural forces to direct changes in the vegetation and landscapes. Because of this, there exist opportunities for biological field studies of natural systems which would be allowed providing such work did not interfere with the primary goal of managing for wildlife.

6. WHAT TRADITIONAL USES MIGHT BE AFFECTED BY DESIGNATING THE LAND AS A WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA?

Most traditional uses of the property would not be affected under the Wildlife Management option. Clam digging would be allowed for domestic use subject to the need to protect

adjacent areas from heavy traffic and associated habitat disturbances. Access to clamming grounds from the beaches may need to be restricted to prevent damage to sand dunes and disturbance of piping plover. Sport fishing in the lakes and streams would be permitted under license during the open season. Trapping of furbearing animals and hunting would be permitted during the open season in accordance with provincial regulations. Fishermen would be allowed to land any time along the coast to retrieve storm-tossed gear but would be discouraged from undertaking any extended activity on the beaches. All marine craft would have the traditional right of access to land in case of a storm or other emergency at any time. The use of all-terrain vehicles would be discouraged particularly on beaches and sand dunes. Crazing domestic stock on the property would be incompatible with the aim of managing for wildlife and therefore would not be permitted.

7. WHAT EFFECT ON THE LOCAL ECONOMY MIGHT A WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA HAVE?

There would be little noticeable effect on the local economy because of the anticipated low level of recreational use of the property.

8. HOW WOULD THIS WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA BE ADMINISTERED?

Management plans would be drafted and implemented by the Wildlife Division and the Operations Branch of the Nova Scotia Department of Lands and Forests. Administration would be directed through the District Office of the N.S.

Department of Lands and Forests. A permanent warden-care-taker for on-site protection and management of the property would be required to assist district staff. Seasonal employees will be required to conduct wildlife censuses and implement various habitat management practices.

9. WOULD THE PUBLIC HAVE A ROLE IN SUGGESTING HOW THE WILD-LIFE MANAGEMENT AREA SHOULD BE MANAGED?

Opportunities could be provided for public participation in drafting guidelines for the management of wildlife and wildlife habitats on the property. The statements in this present document are suggestions only and are based on limited wildlife information. Specific recommendations could be made and presented to the public for comment after a more detailed study of the property.

.6.

If you wish further information on this option please  
contact:

Director of Wildlife  
Wildlife Division  
P.O. Box 516  
Kentville, N.S.  
B4N 3X3

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INFORMATION  
ON  
THE PARK RESERVE/PROVINCIAL PARK OPTION

Prepared for

The Independent Committee to inquire into and  
recommend to the Minister of Lands & Forests  
in Nova Scotia the best use and management of  
2210 hectares (5642 acres) of Provincial Crown  
Land in South West Port Mouton in Queens County  
Nova Scotia

January, 1983

Parks & Recreation Division  
N. S. Department of Lands &  
Forests  
R. R. # 1 Belmont  
Colchester County, Nova Scotia

Nova Scotia



Department of  
Lands and Forests

1. What are provincial parks and why are provincial parks established?

Provincial parks are established through Order-in-Council under the Provincial Parks Act, and provide a wide variety of opportunities for outdoor recreation and heritage appreciation. Provincial parks may protect and interpret significant natural history resources for scientific and outdoor educational reasons, or they may provide quality outdoor recreational experiences in an attractive natural setting. Typical activities occurring within provincial parks are the following: camping, picnicking, swimming, hiking, canoeing, and nature study. Provincial parks therefore represent an important resource to both provincial residents and the tourism industry.

In Nova Scotia, provincial parks traditionally have emphasized the outdoor recreational objective, and particularly the provision of roadside picnicking and camping opportunities to the travelling public.

More recently, attempts have been made to establish provincial parks that protect and manage significant natural heritage resources. During the 1970's numerous provincial beach parks were established, such as Rissers Beach, Lunenburg County; Summerville Beach, Queens County, and Sand Hills, Shelburne County. Also, attempts have been made to establish resource-based parks with opportunities for backcountry recreation such as hiking, canoeing and nature study. Some examples of this latter group of parks include Blomidon, Kings County; Five Islands, Colchester County; and the Eastern Shore Seaside Park System, Halifax County.

2. What would the Wood Property add to Nova Scotia's provincial park system?

The Wood Property would represent a relatively large, resource-based park within the provincial park system. Nova Scotia's existing provincial parks tend to be small compared

to provincial parks in other Canadian provinces and, of course, to national parks. This comparison reflects the relatively small size of the Province, its early settlement and the large proportion of its land area that is in private ownership. The Wood Property, over 5000 acres in size, would become Nova Scotia's largest provincial park, and would provide the opportunity for the Province to protect and interpret a representative example of Nova Scotia's South Shore environment. Its natural and undeveloped character, and its remote setting, would provide Nova Scotians the opportunity to enjoy quality outdoor recreation in a natural setting, and to learn about and to appreciate natural heritage resources.

3. What kind of provincial park would the Wood Property be?

The Wood Property is a wild and rugged natural environment. As such, its appeal is based on its scenery, its natural features (e.g. its shoreline, beaches and bird life), its undeveloped character and its remoteness. If designated as a provincial park, the park management approach would build on these attributes. An overriding park management objective would be to maintain the quality of the natural environment and natural history resources, which would be protected and interpreted. Outdoor recreational activities would be those that would allow an appreciation of the special qualities of the area without causing detrimental environmental impacts. In short, as a provincial park, the Wood Property would be managed as a natural environment or wildland park area.

4. What kinds of outdoor recreational opportunities would be provided if the area was to be established as a provincial park?

The scope of outdoor recreational opportunities and facilities would be limited by two basic considerations. Outdoor recreational opportunities must be compatible with the special

qualities and sensitive features that are found on the site. In addition, the provision of facilities and services must be feasible, given the development difficulties and probable high costs which are dictated by the rugged character of the site. Activities would therefore include hiking, viewing, photography, beach use, picnicking and primitive camping. In keeping with these activities, facility development would be minimal. For example, road development would be limited, sufficient only to provide access and parking, and probably would be restricted to the periphery of the property.

5. How would the natural history resources of the property be managed or protected?

The remote and undeveloped character of the area has resulted in its natural history resources being maintained in a relatively undisturbed state. A provincial park management approach would ensure that these resources would continue to be protected. Natural features would be studied to determine their individual significance, capability and limitations, and specific measures would be taken to protect important areas. In addition, care would be taken to ensure that activities of park users would not cause serious deterioration of sensitive natural features. Activities having significant environmental impacts would be restricted or prohibited. Examples might include the limitation of all vehicles to designated roadways, the restriction of physical development and certain user activities on the beaches, and specific measures to protect the piping plover population. Important natural history resources would be interpreted or explained to the provincial park user. Interpretation would be achieved through low key displays or through the provision of information in the form of pamphlets. Because of the potential role of the site in outdoor education, use by school groups and other non-profit organizations would be encouraged.

6. Would activities occurring now in the area continue to be permitted?

Since its expropriation in 1974, the Wood Property has been used for a variety of uses, including cattle grazing, hunting, all-terrain vehicles and hiking, viewing and primitive camping. If the area was designated as a provincial park, many of these activities would be allowed to continue, while others would be prohibited or limited in some way. For example, cattle grazing would be restricted owing to potential impacts on the beaches and, particularly, on the piping plover population. All-terrain vehicles would also be restricted, because of their potential to do environmental damage. Hunting would not be permitted during the provincial park operating season (normally Victoria Day weekend to Thanksgiving Day weekend). During the off-season, hunting would continue to be permitted to the extent that wildlife populations could support this activity and to the extent that this activity did not damage other important resources, or conflict with user activities.

7. Can the Wood Property play a role in meeting the demands for a provincial park campground in Queens County?

Not directly. As outlined above, the physical character of the site places major limitations on development possibilities. The construction of a car campground would be costly and would be likely to result in major site disturbances. In addition, the relatively high levels of use associated with a car campground could have significant environmental impacts on the important and sensitive natural history resources of the property. Because of these factors, a car campground would not be developed on the Wood Property if designated as a provincial park. However, it is important to realize that an effort is being made to find a suitable

site for a Provincial Park Campground in Queens County, to serve the needs of County residents and to provide an accommodation base for tourists. The Wood Property has the potential to be a significant attraction for those who would use a Provincial Campground by providing quality opportunities for outdoor recreation and outdoor education within a short driving distance.

8. What would be the economic benefits of designating the Wood Property as a provincial park?

Economic benefits are difficult to predict accurately. As noted above, the Wood Property is not well suited to intensive use and development. Therefore, economic impacts would be low. Some direct benefits would result from construction during development of the park, and some would come from seasonal employment which is necessary for operating a park. Indirect benefits would come from expenditures of park visitors in the local area, for such things as food, gas and accommodation.

9. How might the establishment of a provincial park affect local residents?

The provincial park designation would have limited impacts on the local area. Its designation as provincial park, and its management as a wildland or natural environment area, would probably not result in the influx of large numbers of visitors. There would be restrictions on some traditional uses such as cattle grazing, all-terrain vehicles access and hunting during park season. Other uses would not be restricted unless they resulted in the deterioration of important natural features. As noted above, there would be limited employment opportunities during the construction of park facilities and the subsequent operation of a park.

10. When could a provincial park be established?

Owing to the current era of restraint, it is unlikely that a provincial park could be established in the short term. As a result, should the provincial park option prove favourable, it is likely that a park reserve would be established initially. As a park reserve, the property would be maintained in its present condition until such time as park development was feasible economically. Care would be taken to ensure that uses of the park reserve were compatible with long term park management objectives, especially with respect to protection of natural history resources.

If you want more information on this option  
please contact:

Director  
Parks & Recreation Division  
Nova Scotia Department of Lands & Forests  
R. R. # 1 Belmont  
Colchester County, N. S.  
BOM ICO

Telephone (902) 662-3030



Parks  
Canada

Parcs  
Canada

INFORMATION  
ON  
THE NATIONAL PARK ADJUNCT OPTION

Prepared for

The Independent Committee to inquire into and  
recommend to the Minister of Lands & Forests  
in Nova Scotia the best use and management of  
2210 hectares (5462 acres) of Provincial  
Crown Land in South West Port Mouton in Queens  
County, Nova Scotia

Parks Canada, Atlantic Region  
Department of the Environment  
Halifax, Nova Scotia

Canada

## Information on the National Park Adjunct Option

### 1. WHAT IS A NATIONAL PARK?

A national park is a special place containing significant examples of Canada's natural heritage. It is managed to protect the area in its natural state and to encourage public understanding, appreciation, and enjoyment. Explicit in the management philosophy is that the use of the national park must be carried out in such a way that the natural resources are left unimpaired for future generations to enjoy.

National park lands in Canada are held in trust by the Federal Government for the people of Canada. They are administered by Parks Canada, Department of the Environment under the authority of the National Parks Act.

Almost every country in the world has national parks and the term has become internationally synonymous with the outstanding natural places of interest and beauty which are given a high degree of protection. There are 29 National Parks and Park Reserves of varying sizes in Canada, located in each of the Provinces and Territories. In Nova Scotia there are two national parks - Cape Breton Highlands and Kejinkujik.

### 2. WHY IS PARKS CANADA INTERESTED IN ADDING THIS AREA TO KEJINKUJIK NATIONAL PARK?

Kejinkujik National Park would be complemented by the addition of this rugged coastal property. A goal of Canada's national park system is to include lands representative of each of the 39 terrestrial natural regions of the country. Within the present

Kejinkujik National Park boundary can be found examples of many of the significant natural resources that make up the Atlantic Coast Uplands region. One key exception is the South Atlantic Shore.

The addition of the Provincial Crown Lands at South West Port Mouton would give the national park system a better representation of the Atlantic Coast Uplands natural region than it has now. As a relatively undisturbed coastal wilderness, this area is a rare and valuable resource where visitors could experience the coast in its natural state and learn about its natural environment. It would make an excellent addition to Canada's national park system.

3. WOULD THE PUBLIC HAVE A ROLE IN DECISIONS ABOUT HOW TO MANAGE THIS AREA AS NATIONAL PARK LANDS?

Yes. Parks Canada provides opportunities for the public to participate in the various steps in the preparation of a park management plan. A management plan is prepared for each national park and it is a guide, approved by the Minister, by which Parks Canada administers the resources and uses of a particular national park. Parks Canada must provide opportunities for the public to participate in the various steps in the preparation of a park management plan. Such a plan would be prepared for this area to guide future park development and operation consistent with the National Parks Act and with the Parks Canada Policy. In this present paper, the statements we make are based on Parks Canada policy and objectives and state our general intentions. We do not know enough about the area or what people would want to do there to be definite. Final decisions about the specific management of the area would only be made after detailed studies and public involvement in the preparation of the management plan.

4. HOW WOULD THE NATURAL RESOURCES OF THE AREA BE PROTECTED AND  
MANAGED IN A NATIONAL PARK ADJUNCT?

Parks Canada's primary objective would be to protect the natural resources and the peaceful, remote character of the area. This is a legislated requirement as national park lands are set aside by Parliament under the National Parks Act, which states that they "shall be maintained and made use of so as to leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations." It is Parks Canada policy that "natural resources within national parks will be given the highest degree of protection to ensure the perpetuation of a natural environment essentially unaltered by human activity".

Good planning, in-park personnel, and public awareness would all contribute to the protection of the natural resources. The management plan would give direction for the protection of those resources which are sensitive to disturbance by human activity, such as the nesting sites of the piping plover which is a threatened species. The Canadian Wildlife Service would provide Parks Canada with technical advice to assist in wildlife protection as is done for all national parks. Staff would be on duty to help visitors appreciate the need for resource protection and to enforce regulations wherever necessary.

Extraction of natural resources would not be permitted in the national park adjunct. There would be no mining, forest harvesting, agriculture, hunting, or trapping. Exceptions to this rule would include sport fishing and clam digging for domestic purposes. The effect of the national park adjunct on current resource uses is discussed further in question #8.

5. WHAT KINDS OF RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES WOULD BE ENCOURAGED?

Parks Canada's policy is "to provide for a variety of outdoor recreation opportunities which are a means for park visitors to enjoy and understand the park's natural environment and which are consistent with the protection of park resources". The area is best suited to recreational activities with a low environmental impact and would be very attractive for hiking, beachcombing, canoeing, bird watching, photography, picnicking and primitive camping. These extensive forms of recreation would seem to offer the best means to enjoy this remote coastal wilderness, consistent with the limited development capability of the terrain.

Parks Canada would be committed to providing a high quality outdoor experience for visitors to this coastal adjunct as we do throughout the national park systems.

6. IN WHAT WAYS WOULD A NATIONAL PARK ADJUNCT ENCOURAGE PUBLIC EDUCATION?

There is a high potential for interpretation of the natural features and processes of Nova Scotia's South Atlantic Shore. Various ways for learning about the fascinating natural history of the area could be considered in preparing the management plan including exhibits/displays, guided walks, interpretive talks, trails, and publications. A wide variety of coastal landforms could be interpreted on the site including sand and gravel beaches, headlands, lagoons, tidal flats, estuaries, and wetlands. Of particular interest are the threatened piping plover and various waterfowl. Making the public aware of the natural features and processes through an interpretation program is important not only for public understanding and appreciation, but also to assist in protecting them.

Research on the natural processes would be conducted by Parks Canada or other agencies within guidelines to ensure resource protection. The studies would be available to the public.

#### 7. WHAT KINDS OF FACILITIES COULD BE DEVELOPED FOR PUBLIC RECREATION AND EDUCATION?

Basic park facilities would be required to support recreational activities, interpretation programs and resource conservation responsibilities. Based on current information, the following facilities would appear to be required.

As most visitors will arrive by car or bus, parking would be provided. (It is expected that access to the property would be provided along the provincial right-of-way from South West Port Mouton.) An information facility would orient visitors to the park area and would provide an opportunity to plan a visit. Good quality walking trails would connect key features and provide the main access within the park. There would be on-site interpretive exhibits explaining significant natural features and processes. Picnic facilities would be located at one or more sites. Primitive campsites would be developed for those who enjoy camping with a minimum of services. It would likely be necessary to restrict camping to designated campsites so as to minimize environmental impact and conflict among different uses. The full-time warden would need an office so that the duties of resource conservation, enforcement of regulations and public safety could be effectively carried out.

The area is relatively small and the development capacity and suitability appear to be generally low due to shallow, poorly-drained soils and a rapidly-changing unstable coastline. There is

considerable bedrock, and there are lagoons, tidal flats, wetlands and barrens supporting wildlife which are sensitive to development. Planning for visitor facilities must take these facts into account as well as the availability of visitor services and attractions elsewhere in the region, and the need to avoid unnecessary competition with private enterprise outside the park lands.

It does not appear feasible or desirable to construct new roads within the property because of excessive cost and environmental impact. Present knowledge indicates that the land is not capable of sustaining intensive facility development such as a large campground or roofed accommodation.

As mentioned previously, the final decisions on facility development for a national park adjunct would be made as part of a management planning process in which the public would be involved. Parks Canada would plan, develop and operate park facilities to the high standard consistent with its responsibilities for management of Canada's special heritage places.

8. WHAT CURRENT USES MIGHT BE AFFECTED BY A NATIONAL PARK ADJUNCT?

Within a national park adjunct some current uses would be affected. The following activities would not be permitted: grazing of domesticated animals; hunting and trapping; use of all terrain vehicles and trail bikes. Clam digging would be allowed for domestic use (not for commercial operations). Sport fishing in inland waters would be permitted under licence. Both clam digging and sport fishing would be subject to the requirement to protect the ecosystems and maintain viable populations of the species.

Commercial fishing would continue as at present and would not be affected in any way by the establishment of a national park adjunct on these lands. The area under consideration includes the salt water lagoons, but otherwise does not extend beyond the mean high water mark. Parks Canada would, therefore, have no jurisdiction over the ocean waters where commercial fishing takes place.

As is true of all national parks all marine craft would have traditional right of access to land in case of a storm or other emergency.

9. WHAT EFFECT ON THE ECONOMY OF THE LOCAL AREA MIGHT A NATIONAL PARK ADJUNCT HAVE?

It is not possible to calculate the economic impact precisely, but some general comments can be made.

As the South Shore has good transportation routes and infrastructure upon which to build a strong tourism industry, the national park adjunct would be an additional attraction which would have a positive but small economic impact on the local region.

As part of Canada's national park system the adjunct would attract some new visitors. Those visitors who come to the general region now might stay longer so that they could enjoy the Park adjunct. The development of major facilities on this land is, however, unlikely and it could not be expected to attract the large numbers of visitors who go to national parks which have a full range of facilities. Visitors would spend money in adjacent communities on food, accommodation, gas and other needs. Parks Canada would also make some local expenditures on goods needed in the Park.

In addition, depending upon the level of development and use, there would be a small number of employment opportunities in the construction and maintenance of facilities and in seasonal visitor service and interpretation positions.

10. HOW WOULD A NATIONAL PARK ADJUNCT BE ADMINISTERED?

The adjunct would be administered as part of the present Kejinkujik National Park. It is currently foreseen that there would be a need for one full time employee likely a park warden, at the area throughout the year and a few employees to provide resource protection, interpretation and visitor services during the summer and shoulder seasons. Most of these positions would be filled through the local manpower office of Canada Employment and Immigration Commission.

11. WOULD PARKS CANADA HAVE CONTROL OVER LANDS ADJACENT TO A NATINAL PARK ADJUNCT?

No. Any regulations which Parks Canada would administer would apply only to the National Park adjunct. We would not place controls on the use of lands outside the Park boundary. However, we do work toward cooperation among all land management agencies in the regions where national parks are situated so that everyone benefits as much as possible from the various land uses.

As noted in question #8, Parks Canada would not have any jurisdiction over ocean waters and, therefore, would not affect commercial fishing.

12. WHAT WOULD BE THE NEXT STEPS IF IT WERE RECOMMENDED THAT THIS AREA SHOULD BE MANAGED AS AN ADJUNCT TO KEJIMIKUJIK NATIONAL PARK?

Should the Committee recommend that this area be managed as an adjunct to Kejimikujik National Park the next step would be for the Provincial and Federal governments to reach agreement on the terms and conditions for the transfer of lands from the Province to Canada for national park purposes. Any specific recommendations from the Independent Committee would be considered in preparing such a Federal/Provincial Agreement. There may also be a need for further information or public consultation to clarify some issues in more detail. The formal agreement would be signed by the responsible Ministers on behalf of their governments.

The administration and control of the lands would then be transferred by Nova Scotia to Canada. The Federal Government would initiate action to have the area established as national park land under the National Parks Act of Canada.

As soon as the lands were transferred to the Federal Government, Parks Canada would take steps to manage the lands. Further information would be gathered so that preparation of a management plan could start as quickly as possible. Staff would be on site for resource protection and to provide public information and interpretation. There may be a need for limited temporary facilities or improvements, pending an approved management plan. Parks Canada would seek funding to implement the management plan as quickly as possible after its approval.

If you want further information on this option please contact:

Superintendent  
KEJIMKUIK NATIONAL PARK  
P.O. Box 36  
Maitland Bridge, Nova Scotia  
BOT 1N0

Telephone: (902) 242-2770

Or

Assistant Director,  
Policy Planning and Research  
Parks Canada, Atlantic Region  
Historic Properties  
Upper Water Street  
Halifax, Nova Scotia  
B3J 1S9

Telephone: (902) 426-2797

12/1/83

# COMMENT SHEET

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

This comment sheet is provided to assist interested parties in presenting their views regarding options for the future use and management of the Wood Property, Port Mouton, Queens County.

To be considered, comments recorded on this sheet must be received by the Committee Chairman not later than February 3, 1983.

1 Resource Management Area:

\_\_\_\_\_  
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\_\_\_\_\_  
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2 Wildlife Management Area:

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3. Park Reserve/Provincial Park:

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4 National Park Adjunct:

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## APPENDIX F

### WOOD'S PROPERTY HEARINGS

#### PROCEDURES

##### Registration and Order of Appearance

1. All persons or groups who plan to make a presentation to this Committee who have not so indicated should register with the secretary at the registration desk.
2. All persons or groups who have pre-registered with the Committee will be heard first and in the order that notification was received.
3. All persons or groups who have registered at these hearings will be heard in the order the secretary has recorded their names (See item no. 1 above).
4. All persons or groups who have neither pre-registered nor registered at this hearing and who wish to be heard will be asked to indicate their intention by a show of hands. They will be called upon in the order the Committee selects them to come forward.

##### Procedure for Making Presentations

1. The Committee will call upon the person or group making the presentation to come forward in the order indicated above.
2. The persons making presentations shall, at the beginning, state their names, addresses, and on whose behalf their presentation is being made.
3. At the conclusion of each presentation the Committee may question the speaker for purposes of clarification.

. . .

**POOR**

**QUALITY**

**ORIGINAL**

